

**AMENDMENT TO RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 117-**

**13**

**OFFERED BY MS. DEAN OF PENNSYLVANIA**

Page 1390, insert after line 19 the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

1 **TITLE LXI—SECURING AND ENA-**  
2 **BLING COMMERCE USING RE-**  
3 **MOTE AND ELECTRONIC NO-**  
4 **TARIZATION**

5 **SEC. 6101. DEFINITIONS.**

6 In this title:

7 (1) **COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.**—The term  
8 “communication technology”, with respect to a nota-  
9 rization, means an electronic device or process that  
10 allows the notary public performing the notarization  
11 and a remotely located individual to communicate  
12 with each other simultaneously by sight and sound  
13 during the notarization.

14 (2) **ELECTRONIC; ELECTRONIC RECORD; ELEC-**  
15 **TRONIC SIGNATURE; INFORMATION; PERSON;**  
16 **RECORD.**—The terms “electronic”, “electronic  
17 record”, “electronic signature”, “information”, “per-  
18 son”, and “record” have the meanings given those

1 terms in section 106 of the Electronic Signatures in  
2 Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C.  
3 7006).

4 (3) LAW.—The term “law” includes any stat-  
5 ute, regulation, rule, or rule of law.

6 (4) NOTARIAL OFFICER.—The term “notarial  
7 officer” means—

8 (A) a notary public; or

9 (B) any other individual authorized to per-  
10 form a notarization under the laws of a State  
11 without a commission or appointment as a no-  
12 tary public.

13 (5) NOTARIAL OFFICER’S STATE; NOTARY PUB-  
14 LIC’S STATE.—The term “notarial officer’s State” or  
15 “notary public’s State” means the State in which a  
16 notarial officer, or a notary public, as applicable, is  
17 authorized to perform a notarization.

18 (6) NOTARIZATION.—The term “notariza-  
19 tion”—

20 (A) means any act that a notarial officer  
21 may perform under—

22 (i) Federal law, including this title; or

23 (ii) the laws of the notarial officer’s  
24 State; and

1 (B) includes any act described in subpara-  
2 graph (A) and performed by a notarial officer—

3 (i) with respect to—

4 (I) a tangible record; or

5 (II) an electronic record; and

6 (ii) for—

7 (I) an individual in the physical  
8 presence of the notarial officer; or

9 (II) a remotely located individual.

10 (7) NOTARY PUBLIC.—The term “notary pub-  
11 lic” means an individual commissioned or appointed  
12 as a notary public to perform a notarization under  
13 the laws of a State.

14 (8) PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.—The term “per-  
15 sonal knowledge”, with respect to the identity of an  
16 individual, means knowledge of the identity of the  
17 individual through dealings sufficient to provide rea-  
18 sonable certainty that the individual has the identity  
19 claimed.

20 (9) REMOTELY LOCATED INDIVIDUAL.—The  
21 term “remotely located individual”, with respect to  
22 a notarization, means an individual who is not in the  
23 physical presence of the notarial officer performing  
24 the notarization.

1           (10) REQUIREMENT.—The term “requirement”  
2 includes a duty, a standard of care, and a prohibi-  
3 tion.

4           (11) SIGNATURE.—The term “signature”  
5 means—

6                   (A) an electronic signature; or

7                   (B) a tangible symbol executed or adopted  
8 by a person and evidencing the present intent  
9 to authenticate or adopt a record.

10          (12) SIMULTANEOUSLY.—The term “simulta-  
11 neously”, with respect to a communication between  
12 parties—

13                   (A) means that each party communicates  
14 substantially simultaneously and without unrea-  
15 sonable interruption or disconnection; and

16                   (B) includes any reasonably short delay  
17 that is inherent in, or common with respect to,  
18 the method used for the communication.

19          (13) STATE.—The term “State”—

20                   (A) means—

21                           (i) any State of the United States;

22                           (ii) the District of Columbia;

23                           (iii) the Commonwealth of Puerto  
24 Rico;

1 (iv) any territory or possession of the  
2 United States; and

3 (v) any federally recognized Indian  
4 Tribe; and

5 (B) includes any executive, legislative, or  
6 judicial agency, court, department, board, of-  
7 fice, clerk, recorder, register, registrar, commis-  
8 sion, authority, institution, instrumentality,  
9 county, municipality, or other political subdivi-  
10 sion of an entity described in any of clauses (i)  
11 through (v) of subparagraph (A).

12 **SEC. 6102. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM**  
13 **STANDARDS FOR ELECTRONIC NOTARIZA-**  
14 **TION.**

15 (a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Unless prohibited under sec-  
16 tion 6109, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public  
17 may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects inter-  
18 state commerce with respect to an electronic record.

19 (b) **REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTRONIC NOTARIZA-**  
20 **TION.**—If a notary public performs a notarization under  
21 subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with  
22 respect to the notarization:

23 (1) The electronic signature of the notary pub-  
24 lic, and all other information required to be included

1 under other applicable law, shall be attached to or  
2 logically associated with the electronic record.

3 (2) The electronic signature and other informa-  
4 tion described in paragraph (1) shall be bound to  
5 the electronic record in a manner that renders any  
6 subsequent change or modification to the electronic  
7 record evident.

8 **SEC. 6103. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM**  
9 **STANDARDS FOR REMOTE NOTARIZATION.**

10 (a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under sec-  
11 tion 6109, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public  
12 may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects inter-  
13 state commerce for a remotely located individual.

14 (b) REQUIREMENTS OF REMOTE NOTARIZATION.—If  
15 a notary public performs a notarization under subsection  
16 (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to  
17 the notarization:

18 (1) The remotely located individual shall appear  
19 personally before the notary public at the time of the  
20 notarization by using communication technology.

21 (2) The notary public shall—

22 (A) reasonably identify the remotely lo-  
23 cated individual—

1 (i) through personal knowledge of the  
2 identity of the remotely located individual;

3 or

4 (ii) by obtaining satisfactory evidence  
5 of the identity of the remotely located indi-  
6 vidual by—

7 (I) using not fewer than 2 dis-  
8 tinct types of processes or services  
9 through which a third person provides  
10 a means to verify the identity of the  
11 remotely located individual through a  
12 review of public or private data  
13 sources; or

14 (II) oath or affirmation of a  
15 credible witness who—

16 (aa)(AA) is in the physical  
17 presence of the notary public or  
18 the remotely located individual;  
19 or

20 (BB) appears personally be-  
21 fore the notary public and the re-  
22 motely located individual by  
23 using communication technology;

1 (bb) has personal knowledge  
2 of the identity of the remotely lo-  
3 cated individual; and

4 (cc) has been identified by  
5 the notary public under clause (i)  
6 or subclause (I) of this clause;

7 (B) either directly or through an agent—

8 (i) create an audio and visual record-  
9 ing of the performance of the notarization;  
10 and

11 (ii) notwithstanding any resignation  
12 from, or revocation, suspension, or termi-  
13 nation of, the notary public's commission  
14 or appointment, retain the recording cre-  
15 ated under clause (i) as a notarial  
16 record—

17 (I) for a period of not less  
18 than—

19 (aa) if an applicable law of  
20 the notary public's State specifies  
21 a period of retention, the greater  
22 of—

23 (AA) that specified pe-  
24 riod; or

1 (BB) 5 years after the  
2 date on which the recording  
3 is created; or

4 (bb) if no applicable law of  
5 the notary public's State specifies  
6 a period of retention, 10 years  
7 after the date on which the re-  
8 cording is created; and

9 (II) if any applicable law of the  
10 notary public's State govern the con-  
11 tent, manner or place of retention, se-  
12 curity, use, effect, or disclosure of  
13 such recording or any information  
14 contained in the recording, in accord-  
15 ance with those laws; and

16 (C) if the notarization is performed with  
17 respect to a tangible or electronic record, take  
18 reasonable steps to confirm that the record be-  
19 fore the notary public is the same record with  
20 respect to which the remotely located individual  
21 made a statement or on which the individual ex-  
22 ecuted a signature.

23 (3) If a guardian, conservator, executor, per-  
24 sonal representative, administrator, or similar fidu-  
25 ciary or successor is appointed for or on behalf of

1 a notary public or a deceased notary public under  
2 applicable law, that person shall retain the recording  
3 under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), unless—

4 (A) another person is obligated to retain  
5 the recording under applicable law of the notary  
6 public's State; or

7 (B)(i) under applicable law of the notary  
8 public's State, that person may transmit the re-  
9 cording to an office, archive, or repository ap-  
10 proved or designated by the State; and

11 (ii) that person transmits the recording to  
12 the office, archive, or repository described in  
13 clause (i) in accordance with applicable law of  
14 the notary public's State.

15 (4) If the remotely located individual is phys-  
16 ically located outside the geographic boundaries of a  
17 State, or is otherwise physically located in a location  
18 that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United  
19 States, at the time of the notarization—

20 (A) the record shall—

21 (i) be intended for filing with, or re-  
22 late to a matter before, a court, govern-  
23 mental entity, public official, or other enti-  
24 ty that is subject to the jurisdiction of the  
25 United States; or

1 (ii) involve property located in the ter-  
2 ritorial jurisdiction of the United States or  
3 a transaction substantially connected to  
4 the United States; and

5 (B) the act of making the statement or  
6 signing the record may not be prohibited by a  
7 law of the jurisdiction in which the individual is  
8 physically located.

9 (c) PERSONAL APPEARANCE SATISFIED.—If a State  
10 or Federal law requires an individual to appear personally  
11 before or be in the physical presence of a notary public  
12 at the time of a notarization, that requirement shall be  
13 considered to be satisfied if—

14 (1) the individual—

15 (A) is a remotely located individual; and

16 (B) appears personally before the notary  
17 public at the time of the notarization by using  
18 communication technology; and

19 (2)(A) the notarization was performed under or  
20 relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding  
21 of the notary public's State; or

22 (B) the notarization occurs in or affects inter-  
23 state commerce.

1 **SEC. 6104. RECOGNITION OF NOTARIZATIONS IN FEDERAL**  
2 **COURT.**

3 (a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each court of the  
4 United States shall recognize as valid under the State or  
5 Federal law applicable in a judicial proceeding before the  
6 court any notarization performed by a notarial officer of  
7 any State if the notarization is valid under the laws of  
8 the notarial officer's State or under this title.

9 (b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZA-  
10 TION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a)  
11 shall have the same effect under the State or Federal law  
12 applicable in the applicable judicial proceeding as if that  
13 notarization was validly performed—

14 (1)(A) by a notarial officer of the State, the law  
15 of which is applicable in the proceeding; or

16 (B) under this title or other Federal law; and

17 (2) without regard to whether the notarization  
18 was performed—

19 (A) with respect to—

20 (i) a tangible record; or

21 (ii) an electronic record; or

22 (B) for—

23 (i) an individual in the physical pres-  
24 ence of the notarial officer; or

25 (ii) a remotely located individual.

1 (c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a deter-  
2 mination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes  
3 of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual  
4 performing the notarization shall be prima facie evidence  
5 in any court of the United States that the signature of  
6 the individual is genuine and that the individual holds the  
7 designated title.

8 (d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a  
9 determination of the validity of a notarization for the pur-  
10 poses of subsection (a), the signature and title of the fol-  
11 lowing notarial officers of a State shall conclusively estab-  
12 lish the authority of the officer to perform the notariza-  
13 tion:

14 (1) A notary public of that State.

15 (2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court  
16 of that State.

17 **SEC. 6105. RECOGNITION BY STATE OF NOTARIZATIONS**  
18 **PERFORMED UNDER AUTHORITY OF AN-**  
19 **OTHER STATE.**

20 (a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each State shall  
21 recognize as valid under the laws of that State any notari-  
22 zation performed by a notarial officer of any other State  
23 if—

24 (1) the notarization is valid under the laws of  
25 the notarial officer's State or under this title; and

1           (2)(A) the notarization was performed under or  
2           relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding  
3           of the notarial officer's State; or

4           (B) the notarization occurs in or affects inter-  
5           state commerce.

6           (b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZA-  
7           TION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a)  
8           shall have the same effect under the laws of the recog-  
9           nizing State as if that notarization was validly performed  
10          by a notarial officer of the recognizing State, without re-  
11          gard to whether the notarization was performed—

12           (1) with respect to—

13           (A) a tangible record; or

14           (B) an electronic record; or

15           (2) for—

16           (A) an individual in the physical presence  
17           of the notarial officer; or

18           (B) a remotely located individual.

19           (c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a deter-  
20          mination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes  
21          of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual  
22          performing a notarization shall be prima facie evidence in  
23          any State court or judicial proceeding that the signature  
24          is genuine and that the individual holds the designated  
25          title.

1 (d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a  
2 determination of the validity of a notarization for the pur-  
3 poses of subsection (a), the signature and title of the fol-  
4 lowing notarial officers of a State conclusively establish  
5 the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

6 (1) A notary public of that State.

7 (2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court  
8 of that State.

9 **SEC. 6106. ELECTRONIC AND REMOTE NOTARIZATION NOT**  
10 **REQUIRED.**

11 Nothing in this title may be construed to require a  
12 notary public to perform a notarization—

13 (1) with respect to an electronic record;

14 (2) for a remotely located individual; or

15 (3) using a technology that the notary public  
16 has not selected.

17 **SEC. 6107. VALIDITY OF NOTARIZATIONS; RIGHTS OF AG-**  
18 **GRIEVED PERSONS NOT AFFECTED; STATE**  
19 **LAWS ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW NOT AF-**  
20 **FECTED.**

21 (a) VALIDITY NOT AFFECTED.—The failure of a no-  
22 tary public to meet a requirement under section 6102 or  
23 6103 in the performance of a notarization, or the failure  
24 of a notarization to conform to a requirement under sec-

1 tion 6102 or 6103, shall not invalidate or impair the rec-  
2 ognition of the notarization.

3 (b) RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS.—The validity  
4 and recognition of a notarization under this title may not  
5 be construed to prevent an aggrieved person from seeking  
6 to invalidate a record or transaction that is the subject  
7 of a notarization or from seeking other remedies based on  
8 State or Federal law other than this title for any reason  
9 not specified in this title, including on the basis—

10 (1) that a person did not, with present intent  
11 to authenticate or adopt a record, execute a signa-  
12 ture on the record;

13 (2) that an individual was incompetent, lacked  
14 authority or capacity to authenticate or adopt a  
15 record, or did not knowingly and voluntarily authen-  
16 ticate or adopt a record; or

17 (3) of fraud, forgery, mistake, misrepresenta-  
18 tion, impersonation, duress, undue influence, or  
19 other invalidating cause.

20 (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title  
21 may be construed to affect a State law governing, author-  
22 izing, or prohibiting the practice of law.

23 **SEC. 6108. EXCEPTION TO PREEMPTION.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—A State law may modify, limit, or  
25 supersede the provisions of section 6102, or subsections

1 (a) or (b) of section 6103, with respect to State law only  
2 if that State law—

3 (1) either—

4 (A) constitutes an enactment or adoption  
5 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts,  
6 as approved and recommended for enactment in  
7 all the States by the National Conference of  
8 Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2018  
9 or 2021, except that a modification to such  
10 Law enacted or adopted by a State shall be pre-  
11 empted to the extent such modification—

12 (i) is inconsistent with a provision of  
13 section 6102 or subsections (a) or (b) of  
14 section 6103, as applicable; or

15 (ii) would not be permitted under sub-  
16 paragraph (B); or

17 (B) specifies additional or alternative pro-  
18 cedures or requirements for the performance of  
19 notarizations with respect to electronic records  
20 or for remotely located individuals, if those ad-  
21 ditional or alternative procedures or require-  
22 ments—

23 (i) are consistent with section 6102  
24 and subsections (a) and (b) of section  
25 6103; and

1 (ii) do not accord greater legal effect  
2 to the implementation or application of a  
3 specific technology or technical specifica-  
4 tion for performing those notarizations;  
5 and

6 (2) requires the retention of an audio and vis-  
7 ual recording of the performance of a notarization  
8 for a remotely located individual for a period of not  
9 less than 5 years after the recording is created.

10 (b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in section  
11 6104 or 6105 may be construed to preclude the recogni-  
12 tion of a notarization under applicable State law, regard-  
13 less of whether such State law is consistent with section  
14 6104 or 6105.

15 **SEC. 6109. STANDARD OF CARE; SPECIAL NOTARIAL COM-**  
16 **MISSIONS.**

17 (a) **STATE STANDARDS OF CARE; AUTHORITY OF**  
18 **STATE REGULATORY OFFICIALS.**—Nothing in this title  
19 may be construed to prevent a State, or a notarial regu-  
20 latory official of a State, from—

21 (1) adopting a requirement in this title as a  
22 duty or standard of care under the laws of that  
23 State or sanctioning a notary public for breach of  
24 such a duty or standard of care;

1           (2) establishing requirements and qualifications  
2           for, or denying, refusing to renew, revoking, sus-  
3           pending, or imposing a condition on, a commission  
4           or appointment as a notary public;

5           (3) creating or designating a class or type of  
6           commission or appointment, or requiring an endorse-  
7           ment or other authorization to be received by a no-  
8           tary public, as a condition on the authority to per-  
9           form notarizations with respect to electronic records  
10          or for remotely located individuals; or

11          (4) prohibiting a notary public from performing  
12          a notarization under section 6102 or 6103 as a  
13          sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or  
14          for official misconduct.

15          (b) SPECIAL COMMISSIONS OR AUTHORIZATIONS  
16          CREATED BY A STATE; SANCTION FOR BREACH OR OFFI-  
17          CIAL MISCONDUCT.—A notary public may not perform a  
18          notarization under section 6102 or 6103 if—

19                (1)(A) the notary public’s State has enacted a  
20                law that creates or designates a class or type of  
21                commission or appointment, or requires an endorse-  
22                ment or other authorization to be received by a no-  
23                tary public, as a condition on the authority to per-  
24                form notarizations with respect to electronic records  
25                or for remotely located individuals; and

1 (B) the commission or appointment of the no-  
2 tary public is not of the class or type or the notary  
3 public has not received the endorsement or other au-  
4 thorization; or

5 (2) the notarial regulatory official of the notary  
6 public's State has prohibited the notary public from  
7 performing the notarization as a sanction for a  
8 breach of duty or standard of care or for official  
9 misconduct.

10 **SEC. 6110. SEVERABILITY.**

11 If any provision of this title or the application of such  
12 provision to any person or circumstance is held to be in-  
13 valid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this title and  
14 the application of the provisions thereof to other persons  
15 or circumstances shall not be affected by that holding.

